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THE BUN, New York City. Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with man wish to have rejected articles returned, the publication was to make the purpose must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Hiesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

#### Changes.

The selection of Col. JOHN HAY to be Secretary of State is likely to please everybody except the Hon. WHITELAW REID. The Hon. WHITELAW REID will pretend to be satisfied, but the disappointment is bitter, and envy will go gnawing all around the place in him where a heart ought to be.

For the third time within eighteen months President McKINLEY has been required by circumstances to choose a fit person to fill the principal office in his Cabinet. For the third time the President has made his choice, and for the third time there is seen in the background the gaunt and yellowish form of the Hon. WHITELAW REID'S only candidate for the long coveted prize, as usual, slinking away.

The escape of the country from the firstclass infliction which the Hon, WHITELAW Reip had privately and elaborately designed for it might well be purchased at some sac rifice of lesser considerations. The end of the war has terminated the heaviest of the responsibilities which Ambassador Hay so worthly sustained at London. Nevertheless, it would be highly unfortunate if on account of supposed political necessities in this State, or through kindness of heart or mere weariness of soul on the part of President McKinley, this Administration and this country should come to be represented at the Court of St. James's by a person who can never be quite at ease in the presence of any honest, straightforward, and straightspoken English or American gentleman.

### The Porte's Reply.

It appears that the answer recently made by the Ottoman Government to our demand, presented through Minister ANGELL, for indemnifying American missionaries for losses sustained in Armenia, amounted to a repudiation of all responsibility for those losses. It is explained that there is no intention to discriminate against the United States, as the Porte has also repudiated re sponsibility under like claims of the European powers.

We do not think that this answer will stand as the final settlement of this affair. Our citizens suffered losses capable of pecuniary reparation, and suffered them in a country over which Turkey claims sovereignty. Even on her plea that her officers did not instigate the outrages, they would at least come under the head of mob violence. For such outrages we have repeatedly exacted reparation from China and in turn have accorded it not only to that country but to Italy. There have been instances, it is true, in which the legal claim to indemnity for mob violence has not been conceded, and in which Congress has been called upon for an appropriation to the injured as a benevo lent and just act. Possibly Turkey is now standing on this ground of disputed Hability. But we hold that her officers were implicated, although we are not concerned in discussing the legal point, provided Turkey conforms to the custom of enlightened nations. We only ask her to do for our injured citizens what we should do for hers were the circumstances reversed.

When this question of indemnity originally came up, and the Porte seemed inclined to evade responsibility, or, at any rate, to postpone a settlement, our naval authorities promptly faced the possibility of being called upon to effect a settlement by force. We believe it is not too much to say that they thought over what would be required for this purpose, and fixed upon Smyrna as the port which could best be threatened by a fleet of battleships and cruisers. But there were several reasons at that time for not sending an ultimatum to the Porte. Turkey was then engaged in a conflict with the European powers threatening her very existence, while our claim was of minor importance, so that it could hardly be urged to extremity. Again, we were still involved in the Vene guelan dispute with England, and had also the Cuban problem to take care of, which has since resulted in war. It was unwise to risk having our ships bottled up in the Mediterranean at that time. Finally, Mr. CLEVELAND set forth to Congress what seemed to be a friendly attitude of the Porte toward our Government and people, and it was thought that after a time the resources of diplomacy would be adequate for procuring indemnity for our citizens.

It appears, however, that in this we are disappointed. But our Government has taken very decided ground that indemnity is due, so that it is not likely to be satisfied with the Porte's repudiation of responsibility. It would be odd if an American armored squadron should have to go to the Mediterranean after all.

# The Language Ordinance in Bohemia.

If the report from Vienna that the Emperor Francis Joseph has been induced by his Austrian and Hungarian advisers to consent to the withdrawal of the language ordinance in Bohemia is correct, as it probably is, the German minority has achieved a notable triumph for the time being. In return, the compact for fiscal and military purposes that has hitherto subsisted between Austria and Hungary will be renewed, and the separation of the two countries will be deferred for the present. The general result is undoubtedly a strengthening of German influence in Austria, and at the same time a removal of a possible danger to European peace at a critical moment.

Among the causes that have contributed to the modification of the situation in Austria-Hungary may be reckoned the recent visit of Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria to St. Petersburg, followed closely by that of King Charles of Roumania, and the resumption of Russian diplomatic activity at Belgrade, the Servian capital, where it had been comparatively inert for some time previous. These circumstances, but particularly the visit of the Roumanian sovereign to the Czar, must have created a very considerable impression at Vienna Budapest, where their significance would be fully appreciated. The reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria

was necessarily distastsful to Budapest, for between Budapest and Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, there has been little love lost, but it has always been looked on as likely. The possibility, however, of close relations between Russia and Roumania was calculated to inspire alarm, on account of the military convention between Austria and Roumania and the existence of three and a half millions of discontented Roumanlans in Transylvania and the Banat.

A continuance of the discord between Austria and Hungary, with the chances of ultimate separation, would amount to a nullification of the Austro-Roumanian convention, and justify Roumania in protecting itself by a friendly understanding with Russia before it might be too late. The anxiety of the Hungarians to terminate the conflict can therefore be understood, and the willingness of Count Goluchowski to have the language ordinance withdrawn to avoid a precipitation of the crisis for which the Austrian and Hungarian Slavs are not yet ready, is also comprehensible.

At the same time a radical solution of the difficulties between the two countries appears to be as far off as ever, owing to the incompatibility of temper of the ill-assorted partners, and the apparent impossibility of assimilation of the diverse elements composing their populations.

## The Cubans and the Armistice.

With the agreement of Spain to evacuate Cuba the war is over for the insurgents as well as for ourselves, and the promptness with which they recognized this fact by orders suspending hostilities affords good ground for believing that they will also heartly concur in our Government's plan for determining the future of the island.

Gen. Gomez has for a long time withdrawn from military operations of consequence in central Cuba, waiting for the end of the struggle carried on by our forces, which could only result, as it already has resulted, in Spain's giving up all claim to sovereignty over the island. In the east Gen. Garcia, as is well known, cooperated with us in the Santiago campaign, and afterward attacked the Spanlards independently. It has been suggested that the results of these later operations, in securing the possession of places like Gibara, might complicate the settlement of the Cuban problem. But a moment's reflection will show that through a large part of eastern Cubs the insurgents have practically held sway for a long time, so that their recent successes have in no way altered the political situation. Gen. GARCIA will recognize that military operations against Spain are ended.

The settlement of the political future of Cuba may require protracted consideration, and our troops may have to remain there a long time, but the patriots who fought Spain for three years in the field will, we think, be found in substantial accord with our programme.

## Mosquitoes as Agents of Infection.

A few days ago, in discussing the relation f mosquitoes to malaria, we pointed out that mosquitoes are common in many parts of the world where malarial disease is unknown, and hence suggested that, while these insects might be agents in transmitting the germs of malaria from the earth or water into the human system, it was hardly likely that the distinctive parasites which give rise to malarial fever originate in the mosquito.

On Sunday last we printed a letter from Florida correspondent in support of this view, arguing that mosquitoes might carry malaria or yellow fever, but that it was absurd to suppose they produced either malady.

Since receiving this communication we have seen a very interesting paper in a recent number of the Lancet by Dr. WILLIAM FORBES-LESLIE of Aberdeen on malarial fever, its pathology and treatment, which contains many suggestions that are particularly pertinent for consideration in America at the present time, when so many of our soldiers are suffering from the malaria of the tropics.

The author avows his belief that the true germ of malaria has not yet been discovered and will not be found until higher powers of the microscope are contrived. This opinion is opposed to the conclusions of many distinguished investigators, beginning with LAYERAN in 1884 and coming down to Koch at the present day, who are satisfied that the cause of malarial fever is the presence in the blood of a characteristic parasite belonging to the group of organisms known as protozoa. They enter into the red blood discs, and live on them, so to speak, until nothing remains but a bit of black pigment. Dr. E. KLEIN, F. R. S., writing in Nature on Prof. Koch's latest theories, terms this parasite the plasmodium of malaria. There appear to be different types of this corpuscular body which produce different types of fever. Dr. FORBES-LESLIE, however, thinks that the forms of malarial disease are too varied to be ascribed to the action of one organism. 'My experience in Africa alone," he says, has taught me that the fever of no district resembles another, but they differ in some instances as widely as typhoid fever from cholera."

While considering the agency of mosquitoes in transmitting malaria from the marshes into man, Dr. FORBES-LESLIE thinks that the most dangerous cases result from the introduction of the poison into the system by means of drinking water. The importance of bolling water for use in mala rial districts is obvious. As to the mosquito theory, he has this to say:

"The mosquito may in many cases become an ac cidental medium, but that it is a necessary intermediary is not borne out by facts. It is highly probable that mosquitoes absorb the malarial germ during their aquatic life and that it is possible to introduce such into the human blood, but whether th organism so introduced can set up the disease in healthy blood is not proved. It is not certain that in fected blood from one person can produce the disease in another. If there is, as Dr. Manson be lieves, a parasitic cycle, such introduction mus necessarily break that cycle, because it is not only necessary for the organism to change as the development proceeds, but a change must take place in the blood to fulfil a further development in the organism. Further, to look at it prac tically, how can Dr. Masson explain the re why persons are attacked at sea by fever who have never been bitten by mosquitoes and who have never been before to a tropical country? I have seen hun dreds of such cases. How is it that all the passen gers on that side of the vessel nearest the coast have been soized by fever and the remainder on the other side escape? Surely it is not possible to believe that only these were bitten by mosquitoes and the rest were not. Is it not more conceivable and in line with its diffusion to believe that trade winds blowing off the coast carried the poison against that side of the vessel and that it was inhaled by the passengers whose cabin windows were open, but follow ing a law of its diffusion which prevents its rising perpendicularly, was repelled by the side of the ship and obliged to ascend obliquely over it Y'

As to the treatment of tropical malaria while all authorities appear to agree that quinine is most valuable, they generally concur in the opinion that it is far more useful in some forms and stages of the disMIP asserts that in the deadler types it is positively pernicious. "The great Dr. Lav-mosrons," he writes, "came nearer the true treatment of malaria than any other observer. He discovered that a combination of jalap and calomel had the effect of cutting short or preventing an attack. He had it made up into pills, which his followers called 'Livingstone rousera,' duly appreciating their drastic purgation." They dealt effectively with the malarial attacks, but even Dr. LIVINGSTONE himself was unable to explain why.

So far as African malaria is concerned, it would seem that many convalescents are killed by undertaking a sea voyage too soon. We quote once more:

"Another point which is not generally known that a sea voyage is unfavorable unless the patient is fully convalencent. H. H. H. Prince HERRY of Bat-tenberg died at sea; so did für William Maxwell. It is a common thing for men to come on board at Beira incompletely convalescent and die before they reach Natal. In many cases men completely con valescent succumb to the terrible black-water fever after being a few hours at ass. What the cause is ! is difficult to say. Possibly the motion of the vessel acting through the nerve centres on the vasomotor nerves of the liver may disturb its glycogenic fur ons, or a chill may be the cause, or it may be in the of malaria which it is well to bear in mind when ad vising a patient to take the voyage to Europe. It is too frequently the voyage from which none return."

We believe this has not been the experience, to anything like the same extent, of patients returning North from the West

### Democratic Seedamen.

We learn from the news columns of the Washington Post that the Democratic Congressional Committee, "with headquarters in Thirteenth street," is using its headquarters actively and with great expenditure of thought for the dissemination of Democratic literature and the discomfiture of the Republicans. The Hon, JAMES KERR, Secretary, has compiled a handbook or speechbook for candidates for Congress, and has asked them what sort of political food their districts are crying for. It appears from the answers that "there is almost a universal purpose of the Democratic candidates, as far as has been learned, to wage a campaign of criticism against the war revenue law, as bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, and against the issue of bonds." Presumably the poor object to having to put stamps on their checks and want Government bonds that will give them more interest on their money. For real incandescent issues the Democrats have a genius.

"While it is plain," continues our historian, "that the doom of the free silver issue is already sounded, there is nevertheless very general opinion among Democratic nominees that it is worth preaching to some extent in their districts." A hopeful way of beginning a campaign. Free silver is a dead duck, but, say the nominees, "let's play it isn't." A wise and ripe plan, and sure to be rewarded with all the success that it deserves!

The Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee merrily says that "if the Democrats of the South and West can hold their own, as we confidently believe they will, we will make sufficient gains north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Mississippi River to change the political complexion of the House." Like the prudent General he is, he declines to inform the enemy where the successful attack is to be made, but doubtless Maine, Vermon and Massachusetts are aimed at.

It seems impossible that even the mo inveterate Republican State can resist the powerful and destructive documents with which the committee proposes to incumber the mails. We notice on the catalogue "an exhaustive speech" made in the House last winter by the Hon. WILLIAM CARRY JONES, Free Silver Republican of Washington, "reviewing the industrial situation to the disadvantage of the Republi can party." The famous speech in which Mr. JONES'S colleague, the Hon. PINK LEWIS, reviewed the military situation to the disad vantage of the gilded satraps of West Point ought to be distributed, too. Speeches by the Hon. CHARLES A. TOWNE, Silver Republican of Minnesota, and the Hon. JOSEPH C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, the plutocratic foe of plutocrats, are being scattered through the country. The demand for pipe lighters is great, especially since eigars have felt the ravages of war.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is beginning its great work in a great way. The Hon. JIM JONES of Arkansas and the National Committee ought to thank Secre tary KERR and the other brethren. Few men have talents like theirs for entertain ing the country.

# The Crime at Watch Hill.

After a fierce struggle with her brutal as sailant, a young girl at Watch Hill saved her honor and lost her life by springing away from her pursuer into the sea.

Morally, if not in the view of the law the man's crime was murder. But even if it should be adjudged to be murder in a legal sense, he will not be put to death for it. Capital punishment has been abolished in Rhode Island.

It must be admitted, however, that what ever conclusions any one may have reached in opposition to the infliction of the death penalty, mere imprisonment does seem an nadequate punishment for such a crime as this.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at all events, has not abolished the right of selfdefence. In order to protect herself against his assault the woman could lawfully have slain the man. Would that it had been within her power to do so! It does not seem just that he should be breathing the air and seeing the sunshine while she lies dead in her coffin.

Since the law deals more lightly with him than his victim might have done, the law should see to it that he serves the State as a prisoner until the day of his death.

# Around the World on Bicycles.

Interest in the experiences of Mr. JOHN F. Fraser and his two companions, who have just completed a trip around the world on bicycles, should not be confined entirely to wheelmen. Many details of the trip, as described by Mr. Fraser, are important as revealing the character of the countries travelled through, as showing the disposition of different races toward foreigners, and also as confirming previous reports to the effect that almost everywhere bloycling has become popular.

The trip was made in a little over two years and its object was purely for pleasure. Each of the trio rode a wheel of English make which weighed thirty-five pounds Baggage weighing thirty pounds, in the form of clothing and photographic and emergency supplies, was carried by each, and provisions were obtained wherever possible. The party were spared much time and embarrassment by the fact that, in linguistics,

ease than in others, while Dr. Fonnes-Lim- they were exceedingly capable. Among them, English, French, German, Italian and Russian could be spoken and under stood without much trouble. It was only with the countrymen of Lt Hung CRANC that the wheelmen found great difficulty in

WILL SURF MUESIDAY AUGUST 10, 1898.

making their wants known. The King of Belgium impressed the travellers as being a right folly old fellow He invited them to his palace, and, being an enthusiastic tricyclist himself, took lively interest in their steel-frame roadsters All through Germany the roads were good and the people agreeable.

The party's reception in Vienna was ex ceptionally cordial. On arriving there they found their rooms tastily decorated with flags, and prominent citizens of the place adorned the wheels of their visitors with ribbons and bouquets.

In the domain of the Czar travelling was not always pleasant. Food was usually poor and often very scarce, and the strangers presence was regarded by the common peo ple with a good deal of suspicion. In their encounters with the Cossacks the riders were obliged to display firearms.

The Shah of Persia, upon witnessing some feats of the tourists, ordered several bloy cles for his Ministers. Wheels are by no means uncommon in that country. Across India cycling was excellent.

One hundred and fifty-one days were spent in crossing the Middle Kingdom, and during that time 8,000 miles were covered. Mr. Fraser's account of his experiences in that country, particularly as regards the condition of the roads, agrees perfectly with the reports of other travellers in the Far East. He says: "We never had a ride of five clear miles without dis mounting while in China."

Speaking of the manner of paying their bills in western China, he reports that the only money they found was cash coin strung on a cord, which was run through a hole in the centre. "Our money," he adds, "was in silver bullion, and we exchanged it by weight in payment of hotel bills or for a string of coins."

In Japan the riders found beautiful roads and hospitable people, and nobody mistook them for outlaws.

The journey from San Francisco to New York was not made without some hardships. For 1,700 miles before reaching Omaha the party were obliged to ride on railroad tracks, and in some parts of the West they were treated by the citizens with apparent indifference. East of the Missouri everything went well.

A ride around the world was attempted some time ago by a wheelman who, it is supposed, met his death in Armenia. Mr. Fraser and his companions are to be congratulated upon the successful accomplishment of their undertaking. They are now the champion globe-circling pedallers.

## Half-Way Expansionists.

The Democratic platforms of Texas and Missouri favor expansion in the Caribbean, and oppose it in the Pacific. They seem to be the result of a compromise between the logical and the timid expansionists.

Yet these half-way expansionists want the United States to build the Nicaragua canal. For what? Just for the coasting trade and for the benefit of foreign nations carrying the vast commerce which this country will not get unless it occupies the Philippine and secures a strong foothold in the East.

The Nicaragua canal is not to be a mere passageway to the Pacific coast, but a thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific, a section of the road to the Philippines and China. A great navy will be needed to defend that road. Unless a great commerce is to arise, the passageway is not worth building, and the great navy will not make us a great sea power.

The Nicaragua canal leads to Manila and

If you have not already imagined a sufficiently horrible fate for your worst enemy, wish that he might be doomed to run against JOE WHEELER for Congress in the Eighth dis rict of Alabama.

# ON THE BRITISH INDIAN FRONTIER.

tral Garrison-The Khyber Field Force.

The troubles that were expected on the northwest frontier of India have already broken out. The Namah of Die n tribal chief who is subsidized by the British Government to keep open the road between the Indian fron tier and Chitral, has been attacked by a neigh poring tribe, the Bajauris. In the fighting already reported there has been considerable loss on both sides. The cause of the trouble is said to be the hatred the Nawab has incurred on account of his adhesion to the British Government from the tribes who resent the British occupation of Malakand and Chakdara.

The Hadda Mullah, who figured prominently in the Mohmund campaign of last season, and the Mad Fakir, a new leader, are said to be busy beating up the hills for fighting men to oppose him, and more fighting is expected. It is feared the troubles may spread to the Swat Valley, in which case British troops would have to be sent into the country. If, however, the Chitral road is not blocked a forward movement

may be avoided. The after effects of the Tirah campaign are said to be telling seriously on the health of the troops that were engaged in it. As one paper says, "the recent frontier expeditions have worn our best troops to rags." and recruiting among the natives has in consequence beer very seriously affected. The situation is consequently causing considerable anxiety to the

sequently causing considerable anxiety to the Government, whose great desire is to see the peace of the country bordering on the Chitral road preserved.

It is significant that some of the former advocates of the forward policy are now suggesting that terms should be made with the tribes who were lately the object of attack, and the British garrisons withdrawn inside the frontier. It is even hinted that the British garrison at Chitral, which has been the cause of all the troubles during the past two years, may be withdrawn shortly. The opinion prevails in India that the Government has no choice between a renewal of the forward movement and a radical change of its recent policy toward the frontier tribes, the results of which have been a renewary.

In connection with the reopening of the Khy-

so unsatisfactory and so costly to the Indian treasury.

In connection with the reopening of the Khyber Pass a special force has been organized, styled the Khyber Field Force, which is to be maintained at full war strength. The commander of it is invested with political as well as military authority. The force is equipped in all respects as if for war service and takes the field indefinitely, no date being fixed for its withdrawal. The general impression is that it is really the advance guard of an army intended to enter Afghanistan in case of war.

#### Y. M. C. A. in the Camps. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me t

call the attention of your valuable and interestin paper to the work of the Army and Navy Christia Commission of the Young Men's Christian Associa tion, especially that of the work of the association at Camp Townsend, Peekskill, which is being bravely carried on by Mr. John C. Whiting, Secretary, as carried on by air. Sonn C. whiting, nonretary, as-sisted by Mr. Charles anderson. The boys are fast appreciating the fact that the association is a great friend to them and that the Secretary is ever ready to saulst them, and the use of the canteen is fast disappearing. Good reports have been received from Camp Alger and Camp Cuba Libre, and the work t meeting with grand auccess in both the army and navy. Tents have been established in the camps navy. Tenis have been established in the camps, where ice water, reading matter, stationery, stamps and all the little conforts which the soldiers appreciate are distributed free, besides the religious work which is carried on by the Secretary, who in every case is a bright and sincere Christian man. I call your readers' attention to this work because, like all other causes, it is worthy of our sympathy and support. It resembles very nuch the work of the Christian Commission in the late civil war.

Ave. 12.

THE BELOVED PLAC OF THE SOUTH This Spirit Is Worth All That the War Cost.

From the Atlanta Constitu The spirit of nationality was present in every feature of the exercises attendant upon the recent unveiling at Frederick, Md., of the magnificent bronze shaft erected at that place to the memory of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

More than fifty years has elapsed since the ashes of the gentle bard were tenderly committed to the care of mother earth, and cons quently the material shrine which his admir ers have reared above him comes rather late upon the scene. Still the time for rendering this tardy act of justice could hardly have been chosen more opportunely than at present, when the contemplation of the whole country is fixed upon the nation's flag and when the difference between the sections have been perfectly ad justed for all time to come.

As most of our readers are aware, "The Star Spangled Banner" was composed by its author during the war of 1812, and since that time additional associations have been imparted to its folds. Then it waved over barely more than half of the territory over which it now waves. while grouped within its shadow there were barely more than one-sixth of the people who now enjoy its protection. Going back along the track of the century we find that Florida Texas, the Pacific coast and Alaska have all been annexed to the domain of the United States since the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" first greeted the ear of the nation.

Until the outbreak of the present war with Spain the poetized emblem of our nationality was restricted to the North American conti nent, but following in the wake of our recen victories upon sea and land, it waves to-day in undisputed supremacy over Cuba. Porto Ric and the Philippines. Indirectly as one of the fruits of existing conditions, Hawaii has cominto our possession. We are strong to-day in the numerical strength of eighty millions of people, and in the established security of that popular form of government which at the beginning of the century was in its experimental stage. We are also strong in the respect which foreign powers entertain for us. This has been clearly demonstrated by the events of the past few months. Verily, if the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" could look abroad to-day ver the vast domain of the republic he would hardly recognize in it any trace of the country which-inspired his famous song three-quarter

of a century ago. Whether the territory over which the Star Spangled Banner waves will continue to grow in the future as it has in the past, we do not undertake to say; but there can be no doubt will be immortally identified with the emblem of our nationality wherever it waves.

### The Literary Ambition.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The writer ha read with much interest your editorial article on " / Fortunate Man," and thinks THE SUN will entertain a query from one who, being in a measure similar! situated to the young man whose letter you an

A cursory reading of that part of your editorial tha relates to the literary ambition of this young man earnestly intended to dissuade the young man from further pursuing his efforts to become a successfu writer of fiction. But the writer, an admirer of Ten Bun's good sense, cannot believe that it would de liberately squeich a noble ambition in any one, and would, therefore, like to ask if its intention in giving the advice it does is not directly the reverse of what it appears to be. From the fact that you say in one part of your editorial, regarding the "unevenness" o things, "except for this 'unevenness' there would be no provocation to effort, no ambition, no progress no leaders," &c., I take it that, in your solicitude fo the young man's future welfare, you wish to spur him on to better and more earnest literary efforts not by advising him directly to bend his enthat direction, but by apparently pointing out his am bition as absurd, knowing that a discontented spirit such as this young man, aged 33, with a wife and six children to support appears to be), possessing the true qualities of genius, will be but benefited and his ambition prompted by adverse advice or criticism Is not my interpretation of your editorial correct

NEW YORK, Aug. 14. An ambition for literary production not accompanied by genuine literary ability bestowed by the bounty of nature is usually vain and if it diverts anybody in any wise from other activities for which he is better fitted, it is unfortunate. If a man wants to write let him write, if he has leisure for indulging the taste, but unless he has that natural gift let him write for his own gratification only, and not expect to win substantial profit by publishing his writing to society.

# Prompter Aid for Injured Animals,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can nothing be done to compel more prompt and effective service from our rich and powerful New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? I come a great deal in touch with animal lovers and I hear almost without exception the same unvarying comments of discontent. If the scarcity of officers on our streets is due to

lack of funds (an excuse often given), why, in the

name of Heaven, was such expenditure planned for the society's palatial residence while the animals for the society's palatial residence while the animals for whose protection it was built must endure untold sufferings that could be most easily provented with proper supervision from humane officers?

And what can we do with the law that forbids the putting out of misery of an animal, no matter how mained or hopelessly injured it may be, save by the society's officer, when he is rarely on hand? From a private letter just received I copy the following incident: "A cat was run over by the cable and it was disembowelled. Our janitor telephoned for the S. P. C. A., and after waiting four hours, he could stand the animal's sufferings no longer, and in defiance of the law, himself put an end to its life. The S. P. C. A. came leisurely along the next day!"

This delay is no unusual thing. Last month a railroad train was delayed by a horse, run over on the track, and the mangled creature lay in agony, no one venturing to put him out of his misery until permission could be granted from New York headquarters!

A medical friend tells me that he recently compelled a policeman, although against the law, to kill a horse suffering intensely, after waiting in vain several hours for aid from the society, to which he had telephoned. Either there should be prompter service or the police should be invested with some discretion in such cases and so avoid a lingering death for hopelessly injured animals.

\*\*Rew York Aug. 13.\*\*

Complaints Against Metropolitan Gripmen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to make public a grievance against the Metropolitar gripmen are mostly ill mannered and vulgar and eem to delight in ignoring people who stand at a this trick is played on Broadway and the intending

this trick is played on Broadway and the intending passenger wishes to go to either Lexington or Columbus avenue, it means a delay of several minutes, for there will come along two or more care that he cannot make use of.

Becondly, they (the gripmen) have a habit of starting the care with a berk. But the foregoing are trivial matters compared to the system employed at the hill at Kinety-ninth street and Lexington avenue, where, if you ride at night, you are compelled to take the car shead or the one behind in order to allow the company's emiloyees to stall every second car. If the company desires to stall some of its care, why don't they take the passengers to the end of the road at 105th street and then bring the car back empty to the stables?

Paidening Gronge. he stables? 159 East 105th street.

A Question as to the "Round Robin." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the armistice preparatory to the settlement of the terms of peace has come, may it not be properly asked whether there was any justification in military practice or any real necessity for the "round robin

It was obvious to Washington and all the world at It was obvious to Washington and all the world at the very time of this unsoldierlike performance that the duration of hostilities could be for only a few days longer, and that the fever-stricken troops would soon be withdrawn from Santiago, as a matter of course. The establishment of the camp at Montauk Point had been ordered for their accommodation, and they were to be transported to it speedly in pursuit of well-matured plans. Why, then, was there any need for the "round robin?" It was not an ending of a glorious campaign of which these who were concerned in causing panic will be proud.

\*\*Assay.\*\*

\*\*Assay.

A New Winkelried. Brave souls snapped as they stood at bay-The sons of Penn, at Malaté.

Like vets they had kept a steady rank; But powder was low, and death at their flank. Then Mclirath, private, with teeth firm set, Sprang to the death-swept parapet He smiled with soorn at the Mausers' whine,

And coolness returned to the fevered line.

Another defeat for the yellow and red;

But "Mclirath" came in the list of the dead.

BRALTH BOARD SECRECT. Does the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Case Is

dicate a Change of Our Pelley? A report on the epidemic of dysentery in the Hebrew Oroban Asylum at Amsterdam avenue and 137th street, made on July 25 to the Board of Health by Inspector George S. Lynde,

was made public only yesterday. 'In the washrooms of the dormitories," the report says, "there are cups, so that the water can be easily obtained for drinking. On the third floor the water is from tanks, and hardly a case of dysentery has developed here. The cases mostly are from the second floor, both boys and girls, but the younger children, who are least likely to drink the water, have not been sick. The water is direct from the street mains, three in number. In the dining room the water has been filtered and is now boiled. The food is the same for all children and the kitchen, boilers, &c., are in good order. The playyards are gravelled, clean and without vegetation. None of the attendants has been affected. It seems probable that the water supply is contaminated and that the filtered water in the dining rooms and that from the tank, partly purified by settling, has been least barmful

Dr. Martin, chief inspector of the First Division, has also submitted a report. He says: 'It would appear that the water is drawn near to or at a dead end, with the result that it contains at times a very large proportion of or ganic matter in suspension and solution; and, while the material is entirely of vegetable origin and non-pathogenic in character, yet it is present in sufficient quantities to ren water unfit for domestic uses unless filtered. I would respectfully recommend that the De partment of Water Supply be notified of the facts, and that they be requested to either cause the dead ends to be blown off, or better still, to so arrange the connections with the supply mains as to do away with the dead

still, to so arrange the connections with the supply mains as to do away with the dead ends.

These reports were submitted to the Commissioner of Water Supply, and on Aug. 10 President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board received a letter from Water Supply Commissioner Dalton stating that the foreman in charge of the water mains in the district had been ordered to continue blowing off the water through the fire hydrants until all sediment is removed and the water runs clear.

This is the last report received on the subject by the Board of Health. Dr. William T. Jenkins, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, Br. William T. Jenkins, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, said yesterday that he would make a further investigation. In the meantime the children are being sent away as rapidly as possible to a sanitarium near Rockaway Beach, so that the plumbers can thoroughly overhaul the building.

It was not customary in the Health Department, until Tammany came into control of the city, to keep secret matters affecting the public health; in fact, immediate and frank public how York. Publicity got to be known as the New York method, in contrast with the policy of many cities which officially deny the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting trade. In this case the presence of epidemic disease of any kind for fear of hurting

DOUBT OVER OGDEN GOELET WILL. The Widow Brings a Friendly Action t Have Provisions Construed.

Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, has brought, as executrix of his will, a friendly ection in the Supreme Court for a construction of provisions made for her in the will. George C. De Witt, also an executor, and her children Robert and Mary W. Goelet, are made defendants. As the year in which a widow is compelled to elect whether she desires dower or the provisions made in the husband's will is up on Aug. 27, she has obtained an order from Justice Dugro requiring cause to be shown why she should not have another year in which to make the election. She states that unti the court passes upon the provisions of the will she will not be in a position to make her

will she will not be in a position to make her election.

The widow puts the value of the realty at "over \$5.000.000" and the personalty at "over \$400.000." The will was executed in 1895. The widow is to receive under its provisions household furniture, jewelry, brie-4-brac, horses and carriages, and the use for life of 608 Fifth avenue, 4 West Forty-ninth street, 7 East Fifty-second street, and his Newport mansion. A legacy of \$150.000 a year was made for her, chargeable upon certain property of the estate. A trust fund of \$300.000 was also set aside for her, she to have the income. The property set apart to secure the income includes the Hotel Imperial the San Carlo, the Judge building, the Knickerbocker Theatre, and 895, 897 and 899 Broadway. The son and daughter were to have the rest of the estate.

Among the matters of construction to be determined in the action are: How far the annuty is a charge upon the parcels set apart whether the income is to be assured if the income of these parcels will not make the annuty whether in that case the annuty is

whether the income is to be assured if the in-come of these parcels will not make the an-nuity; whether in that case the annuity is chargeable against the personal estate, and whether any surplus income in any year will be applicable to make good the deficiency of any other year.

# other year. In the moving papers it was stated that Mrs. Goelet and her children are in Europe.

STATE BANKS. Figures Showing Their Condition at th Close of Business on July 23. Aveavy Aug 15 -Superintendent of State

Banks Kilburn to-day completed the tabula tion of the reports of the State discount banks made to his department, showing the aggregate of the resources and liabilities of these banks at the close of business on July 23 last LIABILTTIES. Capital stock ..... Surplus. Undivided profits.

Due trust companies and banks Due savings banks Due State Treasurer Other Habilities	15,222,516
Total	\$298,688,677
BESOURCES.	A CHARLES AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Loans and discounts. Llabilities of directors as makers. Overdirafts. Due from banks and trust companies. Real estate. Mortgages owned. Blocks and bonds. Blocks and bonds. Legal tenders. Cash items. Other assets.	6,556,484 180,477 29,199,965 10,024,854 8,211,555 21,537,507 25,642,684 16,265,666 8,069,598

# HAWAII SETTLES WITH JAPAN.

Total ......\$298,688,677

The Differences Between the Two Countries Adjusted by the Payment of \$75,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-The State Department to-day received by mall a confirmation of the news published in THE SUN on Saturday last that the differences between the Hawaii Republic and Japan, growing out of the alleged violation of the immigration laws of the republie by its officials in respect to the landing of pertain Japanese subjects, have been satisfac-torily adjusted by the payment by Hawaii of

torily adjusted by the payment by Hawali of \$75,000.

The Japanese Chargé de Affaires at Washington, Mr. Tsune Jiro Nakagawa, First Secretary of the Legation, called at the State Department to-day and expressed the thanks of his Government to the United States for its good offices in the affair. This closes an incident which had in it the seeds of friction and disturbance between the United States and Japan, and its settlement is viewed with great satisfaction by the officials of both countries.

TWO MORE BRIDGE TROLLEY LOOPS Commissioner Shea Likely to Approve Plans for Their Construction

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea has prac ically decided to grant the application of the Brooklyn trolley companies for two additional loops on the structure so as to relieve the traffic congestion on the New York end. Chief Engineer C. C. Martin has reported to him that Engineer C. C. martin has recovered new loops about 200 feet from the terminal is entirely feasible through the widening of the bridge roadway and some other alterations, including the removal of the electric plant and the galleries. The cost of these changes is to be paid ierres. The cost of these changes is to be paid by the trolley companies.

It is understood that the companies are willing to pay the city 10 cents a car for each round trip for the additional facilities. The tax at present is only five cents.

# Big Mill Starts Up.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 15 .- Mill 1 of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, employing 800 hands, resumed work this morning after a six weeks shut-down, due to a scarcity of orders. It is expected that the factory will run steadily in the future.

AMERICA AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Efforts Making for a Larger Display Than Originally Contemplated.

Col. Emile M. Blum, the Director-General of the American Exhibitors' Agency Company for the Paris Exposition of 1900, was a passenge on the steamship La Normandie, which arrived here yesterday. Col. Blum has been in Paris for three months looking over the grounds for American exhibitors who intend to be represented at the coming exposition. He reported yesterday that a strong tide of good feeling toward Americans had set in abroad, and that as a consequence the exposition authorities, he thought, were inclined to grant many favors

to Americans.
"America," said Col. Blum, "has been rather behind the European countries in arranging for her exhibits. Prompt action by the United States Commission, however, may make up for some of the delay. The good showing made by this country in the war and the gradual disap-pearance of the ill feeling at first manifested in Paris ought to make the work of the commis-sion very pleasant and result in the success of its labors."

Col. Blum has made arrangements with ex-hibitors in some of the South American coun-

sion very pleasant and result in the success of its labors."

Coi. Blum has made arrangements with exhibitors in some of the South American countries to have their exhibits managed by his company, and while in Paris he concluded contracts with some of the prominent architects to construct buildings for the exhibits. As a result of his arrangements he said that an attempt will be made to have the American display unique and at the same time surpassing all others.

Col. Blum intends to confer in a few days with Commissioner Peck concerning some of the concessions that are to be asked for. It is

all others.

Col. Blum intends to confer in a few days with Commissioner Peck concerning some of the concessions that are to be asked for. It is quite probable that he will go to Paris with Commissioner Peck, as the latter intends to sail about Sept. 1. Commissioner Peck believes that more space should be allotted to this country, and will ask for 500,000 square feet instead of 125,000, originally granted. It was said at the office of the commission yesterday that the Government was very desirous of having a special building for its own exhibit, and Commissioner Peck will attempt to get space for this. The rush of applications, of which there have been received over 700, has failen of lately, as a great many would-be exhibitors are waiting to see the result of Commissioner Peck's mission. Many of them have signified unwillingness to combine with others and are desirous of exhibiting by themselves. This in many cases will be impracticable unless more space is secured.

## THE MACMONNIES QUADRIGA HERE, It Will Be Placed on Top of the Brooklyn Menforial Arch.

The bronze quadriga, representing the triimphal progress of Columbia, the work of Sculptor Fred Macmonnies of Paris, which is to e placed on top of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch in front of the main entrance of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, arrived on Sunday on the steamship Victoria from Paris. The contract for the group of statuary was made in December, 1894, the total cost being \$50,000.

December, 1894, the total cost being \$50,000. Mr. Maxmonnies, who lived in Brooklyn before going to Paris, took great pride in the work, and it is regarded as one of his greatest achievements.

The central figure is a statue of Columbia, and the outer, figures winged heralds. The bronze is only three-eighths of an inch in thickness, so that the weight of the group will in no way affect the stability of the arch. According to the provisions of the contract the quadriga must be put in position by Mr. Macmonnies, and Mesars. McKim, Mead & White, the architects, will attend to this part of the work. It will probably take a few months to prepare the pedestral. edestral.
Mr. Macmonnies is also preparing smaller

groups of statuary representing the army and navy for the two small pedestals in front of the arch and the four columns at the main entrance of the park.

ALARM DRILLS ON LA NORMANDIE Quarters Called, Fire Alarm Given and

Orders to Prepare to Abandon Ship. There were three drills on the French line teamship La Normandie on the voyage she finished from Havre yesterday. Capt. Fajolle first gave the signal calling the crew to quarters, and each man responded in a way to win the approbation of the passengers. The fire call was sounded, without previous notice to the crew, and the stewards went to their stations crew, and the stewards went to their stations with wet blankets, the watertight compartments were closed, the hose stretched and the fire pumps started. On Thursday last, in midcean, the big liner was stopped and the crew drilled in abandoning ship. Every man went to his post encircled with a life belt. The boats were manned, swung out on the davits and made ready for lowering. A committee representing the passengers complimented Capt. Fajolle on the efficiency and discipline of his crew. Hereafter every ship of the French line will drill her crew at sea.

La Normandie poked her nose into the mud off the Southwest Spit twice while coming into port early yesterday morning. She got off each time without damage. Pilot James Cochrane attributed the trouble to the sluggishness of the Normandie in answering her helm.

ADOLPH SUTRO'S ESTATE.

The San Francisco Tunnel Builder Said to Have Died Land Poor. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Sutro estate is

said to be insolvent and it is stated that if the creditors should press their claims the great property would be swallowed up. This statement is made on the authority of one of the heirs, who is familiar with the finances of the dead tunnel builder. If, however, those hav-

dead tunnel builder. If, however, those having claims against the property will wait all debts can be paid and a balance will be left for the heirs.

Adolph Sutro, like many other men in California, was land poor. He owned much unproductive property, which he mortgaged heavily. The estate was appraised recently as \$2.200,000, and the property was mortgaged for \$700,000. The interest rate is 7 per cent, which means an annual payment of \$50,000 besides taxes and improvements. As there was practically no income it was necessary to sell property to pay expenses.

R. H. Lloyd, attorney for the estate, vigorously denies the story of Mrs. Kluge as to Sutro's second will. He says he is positive that no such document exists.

The Land Where Mowglis Grow.

From the Amrita Bazar Patrika. A curious incident has happened in Milike village, which is at a distance of about four miles from Arrah. A boy named Umed Sahai, nephew of Ajadha Pande, was picking mango fruits in his garden when a monkey, which was sitting on the branch of a mango tree just over the boy's head, began to beat him by throwing mangoes at the boy, who looked round, but not finding any one began to cry. The monkey came down and placed two mango fruits at the boy's feet and bowed down his head. When cople came around the monkey it ran away.

In Burhvitta village in April last a son was born to one Bonaton. The mother one day left the room for a short time, and, on returning, saw three snakes there. One was holding its hood over the baby, while the other two were lying down, each on one side of the baby. At her sight, the anakes left the room. The father of the baby, however, struck one with a lathic severing the tail off; yet, the same three made their appearance a little while seen as before. The spectacle is being repeated from day to day for these three months. The snakes, however, leave the room at the approach of any human being. No harm has hitherto been done to the baby, which is splendid in appearance.

> Bismarck on Dutch Annexation. From the London Truth.

I was with Bismarck in Russia. He did not ge much into society, but studied Russian and sought to establish a close friendship between Russia and Prussis, in both of which aims he succeeded. Two Russian Chancellor, could not have been found. But they managed to hit it off together, and the then Emperor of Russia had a great liking for Bismarck. The Duke of Ossuna was then Spanish Ambassador in Russia. He was estentatiously hospitable. One day at one of his dinners Prince (then Count) Bismarck and I came out of the dining room together. As we passed through an outer room we saw the Dutch Minister, a somewhat penurious gentleman. Bismarck said to me: "You have often heard of Prussian love of annexation. If we stand talking, and do not let him suppose that we are watching him, you will see Dutch annexation." There was a box of cigars on a side table. The Dutchman approached it, looked toward us, and, thinking that we were not ob serving him, filled his pocket with the cigars.

#### Rollo in 1898. From the Boston Budget,

"Grandmamma" hopes that some publisher will give us a complete set of the Rollo books, beginning with "Rollo Learning to Walk," before next Christ mas. She, for one, promises to buy copies in num-bers to spread broadcast where most needed. Dear dear! must we progress backward to the "goody-goodyism" of Bollo and Lucy, and be bored by the crudition of Jonas and Uncle George? We wouldn's advise any publisher to build hopes on "Graud-mamma's" offer. The Rollo books have had their day. The modern child does not want them, and, in ience, we don't blame him.